

TELEGRAPHIC.

Winnipeg, Dec. 10.

Archbishop Fabre's condition is becoming hourly more critical.

The tariff commissioners were in session at Toronto yesterday.

Sarah Bernard is to receive the insignia of the legion of honor.

A horrible massacre of negro laborers is reported from Arkansas.

Hon. C. Sifton was banqueted at Moomin on Monday evening.

Rev. T. D. Talmage denies the report that he will marry shortly.

The officers of the Cuban Junta ridicule the report of Maceo's death.

Professor Perrine, of the Lick observatory, has discovered a new comet.

German journalists convicted of libel have been fined and imprisoned.

Lord Aberdeen opened the Indian industrial school at Calgary yesterday.

Mr. Lafliche, of Three Rivers, will be a witness in the Crampton election trial.

Fire destroyed the Barron block in Montreal on Tuesday night. Loss \$300,000.

News of the Cuban campaign continues to be conflicting and apparently unreliable.

United States senators have introduced resolutions demanding armed intervention in Cuba.

Winnipeg Catholics met last night and passed resolutions repudiating the school settlement.

The Globe believes the Catholic bishops will oppose the liberal party in the Quebec local elections.

Sir Charles Tupper was entertained at luncheon by the United Empire trade league yesterday.

Canada's exports to Great Britain increased 18 per cent during the eleven months ending Nov. 30th.

Rumored in Toronto that Sir W. C. Van Horne will resign the presidency of the C. P. R. at the close of the year.

Reported that the general elections of Ontario will be held either before or immediately after the session of 1897.

In the French chamber of deputies Great Britain's occupation of Egypt and her African policy were vigorously denounced.

The Imperial privy council have sustained the judgment of the Dominion supreme court in reference to the Ojibway Indian annuities.

BATTLEFORD, Dec. 9.

The electoral pot is now boiling plenty in this constituency. Until last week it was almost conceded, and at one time acknowledged as a fact, that Davis, the champion of the liberal convention held in Prince Albert on the 25th November, would be elected by acclamation, Jas. McKay, the defeated conservative candidate at the general election, having refused to come out again. But it seems there was an undercurrent that never ceased working, and when it was found out that there was no chance of a conservative candidate coming out, one of the dissatisfied liberals, J. R. McPhail, announced his candidature against Davis. McPhail is president of the liberal association in Prince Albert, and a leading and well known business man of that town. Both men are supporters of the present government, but Davis is the recognized and accepted government candidate.

McPhail is now canvassing this end of the district and claims to be receiving good support from both conservatives and liberals. He is holding meetings at Brexley settlement to-day, and here to-night. Davis is still working around Prince Albert, and will likely be here next week. He has already been here this fall, previous to the convention, trying to secure proxies for his nomination as a party candidate. The nomination takes place at Prince Albert on the 12th and voting on the 19th inst.

A thaw set in here on Tuesday and still keeps up. A lot of snow has already disappeared and cattle men are now more hopeful.

TO-DAY'S TRAIN.

Two cars sundries for various parties.

LOCAL.

Mrs. PAGGIE is erecting an addition to her residence.

Trains left Calgary at 10:30 two and a half hours late.

Hay plentiful at \$3 to \$3.50 a ton for common and \$4 for choice.

Gierrey & Chenier have shipped three cars of oats to Kootenay this season.

Butter is plentiful at 15 cents for good dairy, some being refused at that price. Eggs 25 cents and scarce.

Live hogs are coming in freely. Mr. Gallagher is getting all he can handle, but is still able to keep up with the supply.

JOSEPH BURNES of Sandy Lake settlement was brought to Edmonton on Friday last in police custody, as a lunatic suffering from melancholia. He is now confined in Fort Saskatchewan.

TURKEYS bring 10 cents a pound cash and are in fair supply, probably enough to fill the home demand. Ducks and geese 10 cents a pound, supply small. Chickens 6 to 8 cents, and in good supply.

WHEAT has been flowing in so fast to the roller mills at South Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan lately that the latter mill has no more storage room, and even the new elevator at South Edmonton mill is nearly full. And the price is 55 cents to 65 cents.

Oats have been coming in very freely during the past week. Up to 25c and 27c have been paid at the oatmeal mill, South Edmonton, for milling quality. The price quoted in Edmonton for feed oats is 20c to 22cents. Complaint is made of scarcity of cars for shipment.

ELECTION of town councillors on Monday next. Poll opens at 9 a.m. and closes at 5 p.m. Voting by ballot. Six councillors to be elected. The candidates are: J. H. Gierrey, A. E. Jackson, C. Gallagher, W. T. Henry, Thos. Houston, K. A. MacLeod, A. M. Brown, J. H. Picard, D. R. Fraser.

DRESSED hogs 4 cents, dressed beef 3½ to 4 cents.

REV. FATHER GRANDIN, of Lac la Biche, is in town.

F. McCAULEY left on Tuesday's train for Golden, B. C.

OLD TIMERS' dinner to-morrow evening in the Jasper house.

ST. GEORGE'S society will hold a smoking concert on Tuesday, 20th inst.

R. L. HUGHSON, of the Vermillion cheese factory, was in town this week.

JOHN KENNEDY, of the H. B. Co. post Victoria, was in town this week.

C. N. RAYMOND, formerly of the Raymond hotel, is applying for a divorce.

FRANK SMITH of the Sturgeon coal mine shipped a car of coal to Calgary on Tuesday's train.

Tuesday's train took out 1 car horses to Golden, 3 cars coal to Calgary, 1 car oats to Trail, 1 way car to here this week.

E. KNOWLTON, merchant of Edna, was in town on Wednesday. Crops were good around Edna this season.

SALE of farm stock and implements at W. Whiteley's farm, Sturgeon settlement, on Wednesday, Dec. 10th.

ANNUAL ball of Fort Saskatchewan agricultural society in Bremner's hall, Fort Saskatchewan, on Wednesday next, Dec. 16.

F. ROWLAND has returned from a trapping expedition to Beaver lake. The snow was too deep and soft to admit of much success.

The officers non-commissioned officers and men of G division N. W. M. P. give their annual ball at Fort Saskatchewan on Monday next Dec. 14th.

F. K. GIBSON, who has been working as assistant with E. W. Hubbell, D. L. S. in the Minnedosa district during the past summer returned on Monday's train.

Thus "La Cigale Comedy Co." intend putting on a new play shortly, and with the experience gained by them on their recent trip they will undoubtedly eclipse all former performances.

COAL is furnished on contract to the town of Edmonton at \$1.59. Prices to customers run from \$1.60 to \$1.75 for Edmonton and \$1.75 to \$2.00 for Sturgeon coal, delivered in coal bin. This low price could only be attained by unlimited competition such as exists here.

CUTTER Beaver House, No. 7866, A. O. F. have elected the following officers for the current term: T. G. Lauder, P. C. R.; W. B. Stennett, W. O. R.; A. W. Ormsby, S. C. R.; H. Aldridge, treasurer; J. W. Kelly, secretary; G. F. Fuchs, J. W. G. H. Graydon, S. W.; W. H. Griesbach, S. B.; M. Anderson, J. B.

M. CARLIN, of the Golden lumber company, purchased five teams in Edmonton, which he took to Golden on Tuesday's train. Two were purchased from J. McPhail, one from F. Armstrong and one from P. McPhee. The price was about \$225 a team. They are wanted for work in the lumber woods. Mr. Carlin also hired four teams.

THE Macleod Gazette mentions the marriage at Macleod of F. W. B. George, rancher of Porcupine Hills, to Miss Grace Casey, eldest daughter of Capt. Casey, N. W. M. Police on Wednesday Dec. 2nd. Capt. Casey was in charge of Edmonton detachment of police a number of years ago, and his name will be remembered by many of the old timers here, who extend their best wishes.

THE severe cold and heavy snow fall of November has been succeeded this week by a little milder weather, but on Tuesday and caused consternation to many owners of flat roofed business places in town. The succeeding days have been lovely as could be desired. The snow is shrinking gradually, chiefly by evaporation, leaving very little run of water. The thaw is a most welcome break in what seemed certain to be an exceptionally long and severe winter. Possibly the thaw will afterwards cause a crust on the snow, but it is so gradual that it is not likely that in this district it will amount to enough to do any harm.

Tax work of refitting the Alberta hotel is in brisk progress, and is most thorough. The whole upstairs has been re-partitioned in larger rooms with plastered walls. The stairway has been altered to give more room in the general sitting room, and a handsome office will be fitted up. Messrs. Jackson & Grierson are sparing no pains or expense in their effort to give Edmonton a first class hotel, one of the first necessities in a commercial town such as this. The reputation which they have made in the Queen's will no doubt be added to in the Alberta, which they will occupy on the 1st of next month.

At a meeting of the liberal association of St. Albert held last week, a resolution was passed thanking Hon. J. L. Tarte, minister of public works, for his recent visit and for his encouraging expressions regarding the opening of a road to Peace river. A committee consisting of Messrs. Hebert, Belle, Pepin, Villeneuve and Arneau were appointed to collect information regarding the best route for the practicability and cost of the proposed road. This road would open to settlement the Lesser Slave lake and Peace river country, which offer an inviting field for a great many of the original settlers of St. Albert who find the present conditions of life irksome, and who would be glad to exchange for a life of less restraint in the further Northwest if they were able to transport their belongings at a small expense, as they could if they had a cart road. Only about 100 miles would have to be cut out.

THE QUARANTINED RUTHENIANS. Free Press: There are sixty nine Ruthenians in quarantine in the immigration hall, on account of the discovery of a case of small pox among them. In Galicia, where these people come from small pox is not uncommon, and is lightly regarded. The party here consequently cannot imagine why they should be locked up now. When told that it is on account of small pox they laugh, and say that is all nonsense. They believe there is some scheme on foot and are suspicious of the officials. The party are being let at the expense of the Dominion government.

Auction Sale!

AT THE RESIDENCE OF

S. S. TAYLOR, Fifth St., Edmonton

AT 3 P. M., SHARP, ON

SATURDAY, 19TH INSTANT.

And in evening; also during afternoon and evening of Monday and following days, of his entire Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils, Sewing Machine, Preserved Fruits, Pickles, Canner, Jumper, Buckboard, Phetion, Saddle, Harness, Barn and Garden Tools, Wheelbarrows and Robes, Tent, Bicycles—lady's and gentlemen's.

See Catalogues at D. W. Macdonald's, Ross Bros., E. Raymer's, Post Office, South Edmonton; H. W. McKeeney, St. Albert; T. M. Grindley, Fort Saskatchewan; and John West, Wetaskiwin.

Inspection permitted all day Friday and Saturday, and private sales made. A clerk in charge.

TERMS.—Sales under \$35.00, Cash. Over that amount, one month on approved joint note.

W. S. ROBERTSON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Queen's—E. Marriaggi, J. Mallette, D. W. Arnaud, Fort Saskatchewan; B. F. Cooper, Winnipeg; J. C. C. Bremner, Clover Bar.

Jasper—E. K. Gibson, Minnedosa; C. E. Stewart, W. B. Ross, J. L. Porte, Hugh Irwin, G. W. Davis, Fort Saskatchewan; R. Dinwoodie, East Edmonton; E. Knowlton, Edna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIRDS FOR SALE.

Beautiful singers, from now until Christmas at special rates. Over fifty to choose from. With or without cages.

12-15

WM. EASTON'S,
Rice St., Edmonton.

ESTRAYS.

Came to my premises, St. Albert settlement, early in summer of 1895, a black mare, white strip on face, no brand visible.

12-17

OCTAVE BELLROSE, St. Albert.

Came to my premises, Sec. 28-56-26, Egg lake settlement, early in spring of 1896, a bay colt, year and a half old, white spot on forehead. No brand. City desale stock.

12-17

P. MARICHAL,
Mortville P. O.

AUCTION SALE!

According to instructions from Mrs. W. E. Whiteley, I will sell at her residence, east half Sec. 20, Tp. 54, Rg. 24, on Sturgeon Trail, on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896,

at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following

FARM STOCK,

Implements and Household Effects:

Two teams of horses, 1 driving pony, 1 two-year old gelding, 1 yearling colt, 1 choice dairy cow, 1 bull, two and one-half year old 16 pigs, 1 wagon, 2 sets sleighs, 1 buckboard and tongue, 1 cutter, 2 sets double harness, 1 set single harness, 2 plows (one new), 1 set iron harrows, 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 hay rack, 1 set of other implements too numerous to mention.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Stoves and pipes, beds, tables, washstands, sideboards, board, bookcase, books, chairs, dishes, kitchen utensils, etc.

A quantity of hay and straw. Fifty hens.

TERMS.—Two and four months on approved joint notes bearing 10 per cent interest. Sums under \$20.00, cash.

W. S. ROBERTSON, Auctioneer.

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

12-17

"Our Native Herbs"

CURE...

CATARRH,

DYSPEPSIA,

RHEUMATISM,

KIDNEY DISEASE,

FEMALE

COMPLAINTS.

Geo. H. Graydon,

SOLE AGENT NORTHERN ALBERTA.

OLD-TIMERS' DINNER.

The Old-Timers' Dinner will take place at the Jasper House on Friday, December 11th. Tickets, \$1.00 each, and may be had from W. McKay, J. R. Turnbull, C. W. Sutter and the secretary.

8-12 A. MCNICOL, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY



The usual monthly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held in the Council Chamber Friday night, the 11th December, at 8 o'clock sharp. Important business.

GEO. W. GAIRDNER, Secretary.

XMAS. GOODS

Come and see our Beautiful Display of

Japanese Goods.

They are the latest out...

Macdonald's Pharmacy.

Prudent People Protect their Property by insuring in the

CANADIAN

FIRE INSURANCE COY.

W. J. RICHARDSON,

LOCAL AGENT, SECOND STREET.

Xmas. Goods Cheap

Having bought a large stock of Stationery and Fancy Goods at a very cheap rate, we are offering the same at correspondingly low prices. The stock consists of Celluloid Frames, Push Work Boxes, Manicure Sets, Leather Travelling Cases, Fancy China Dolls and Toys for the Children, which must all be closed out by New Years.

Those buying for Sunday School Entertainments and Christmas Trees will do well to come and see us, as we will give liberal reduction on outfits.

W. T. HENRY & Co.

BULLETIN BLOCK,
EDMONTON

- XMAS GOODS -

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK FOR THE XMAS. TRADE

Choice Confectionery,

Oranges, Lemons,

Apples, Grapes, Etc.

Biscuits of all kinds,

Fruit Cake,

Pure Apple Cider.

Apples sold by the pound or barrel.

G. BERG.

Toys,

Fancy Goods,

Books

Immense Stock. All new

Goods. Low Prices.

Reductions to Xmas. Trees.

CANN & CO'S

BOOKSTORE.

FRESH FRUIT.

Ontario Apples—Greenings, Snows, Baldwins and Spys.

Lemons, Pears and Japanese Oranges.

FRESH BULK OYSTERS
DIRECT FROM BALTIMORE.

Give us a call if you want a Barrel of Apples.

Clarke's Grocery.

'Business is Business'

and in compliance with its requirements I have just received a very large consignment of Seasonable Goods, which for Quality, Style and Value, are unsurpassed in the City.

Ladies' Dress Goods a Specialty.

Space prevents enlarging on this head, but a visit will convince all that in this line the Manchester House takes the Palm.

Attention is also respectfully directed to some lovely FANCY FLANNELETTES, etc., for Blouses.

Parties in want of Blankets and Underwear (Ladies' and Gents') should inspect these lines before purchasing elsewhere.

On Ladies' Winter Coats and all Fur Goods a LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be given.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

A Fine Assortment of Christmas Goods just received. Prices very moderate.

Terms Strictly Cash. Positively no exceptions.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.

... THE MANCHESTER HOUSE.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.
(SUNDAY EDITION.)
Printed Monday and Tuesday evenings.
Subscription \$2 a year, in advance.
Transient advertisements: Five lines and under,
three insertions and under \$1, or 10 cents a line last
insertion and 5 cents a line each week or part of week
after.
Standing advertisement—50 cents a line for 1 month.
FRANK OLIVER. — PROPRIETOR.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DECEMBER 10th, 1896

ALBERTA CREAMERIES.

In view of the probability of the Dominion government taking a share in or altogether assuming the management of the creamery industry in Alberta next season, the following information which has been kindly furnished the BULLETIN by the present managers of some of the creameries may be of interest. The creamery industry like every other branch of the farmer's business has been passing through a most unprofitable period owing to low prices. The falling prices for dairy butter was the strong incentive to the establishment of creameries. The attempt to establish the creameries in the face of a falling market made the difficulties in their way doubly great. Calculations based on a price of 25c to 30c a pound naturally fail when the price becomes 15c. Calculations based on a brisk winter demand necessarily fail when the winter demand fails as it did two years ago owing to Australian competition. Calculations based on mistaken premises, with an utter lack of knowledge of cost of working, and unfortunately of business methods as well in some cases, coupled with unfavorable conditions owing to scattered settlement and lack of capital has brought the creamery business into bad repute, so that government assistance of some kind has become almost a necessity to put the business on its feet. At the same time it is well, that as there has been diffused a general lack of confidence in the success of independent creamery enterprise there should also be diffused a knowledge of what has been done, even under the past unfavorable circumstances, the amount of capital involved, and the interests that will be affected by future success or failure. It cannot be but that the experience gained in the operation of Alberta creameries during the past three years must be of service in reorganizing the same creameries for more effective work under new arrangements:

EDMONTON BUTTER AND CHEESE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Factory near South Edmonton with two skimming stations at Poplar lake and Sturgeon river respectively. This factory has been in operation part of four seasons. The season of 1893 and 1894 at the original location at Poplar lake. In '95 it was removed to its present location. During the past season it was operated by Smith & Sibbald, of the Alberta Creamery combination, operating the Crescent Creamery Calgary and creameries at Dewdney and Edmonton. This firm claim to have carried 100 points of a possible 100 on creamery butter for the English market at Winnipeg in 1895.

The creamery building is of spruce lumber, six inch walls and spruce board floors, main building 50x60, with attachment 8x10 for receiving and engine room 14x16. The size of the making room is 20x20, 11 feet ceiling. The ice house is 20x24, 11 feet ceiling and the refrigerator 11x11, 7 feet ceiling. The boiler is 8 horse power horizontal, bricked in, the engine 6 horse. The separator is a large size Alexandra having a capacity of 2,000 pounds per hour. The milk vat has a capacity of 600 gallons, the cream vat 400 gallons, and the churn 400 gallons. There is a butter maker, a milk tester and an oil test churn, etc.

The two skimming stations are distant from the creamery 9 and 15 miles. The buildings are 18x34x10 feet ceiling, and are built of British Columbia fir. They have each a 4 horse power vertical boiler with turbine separator, 75 gallons capacity, and all necessary vats and utensils. The quantity of butter manufactured during the past season was 9,254 pounds from 53,221 lbs. of milk, and 7,507.9 inches of cream. The number of patrons supplying milk was 50, and cream was collected by paid collectors on four routes. The distance from the creamery of the furthest patron was 15 miles. Estimated number of cows available at the three skimming points next season under government control, 700.

CRESCENT CREAMERY.

Situated in Calgary and operated last season by Smith & Sibbald, of the

Alberta Creamery combination. Building 56x80 feet, 3 stories high including basement. Basement walls of stone, upper stories of British Columbia fir. Walls fourteen inches thick. Making room 30x60x12 feet ceiling. Ice house 15x30x12 feet ceiling. Refrigerator 15x30x12 feet ceiling. Boiler 12 horse, bricked in, Engine 8 horse. Two separators, a Russian and an Alexandra, 1,000 and 1,400 pounds capacity respectively, 2 milk vats of 200 gallons each, 2 cream vats of 300 gallons each. Two 400 gallon churns. Milk tester, oil test churn, refrigerator cans and other necessary utensils.

Six skimming stations were in connection with the creamery: Leduc 175 miles, Wetaskiwin 150; Lacombe 110, and Penhold 80 miles, were reached by rail. Jumping Pond 24 miles and Spaingbank 12 miles were reached by wagons. The buildings were about 18x24x12 feet ceiling of logs or lumber, and the engines chiefly 4 horse vertical running a 75 gallon turbine separator. There were also several hand separators which supplied cream.

The quantity of butter made during the season was 47,365 pounds, from 509,214 pounds of milk, and 30,591.5 inches of cream. Number of patrons 106. Probable number of cows under government management for next season 600.

INNISFAIR DAIRY AND STOCK CO., (LTD),

Creamery located at Innisfail and has been in operation three seasons. Manufactures cheese as well as butter. The making room of the main building is 30x32x8 feet ceiling, built of lumber with board floors. The boiler is 12 horse, horizontal, bricked in, with 4 horse engine. There are five skimming stations in connection, at four of which there are eight horse power horizontal boilers and at one an upright boiler. The engine at the main factory is 6 horse power, at one skimming station 6 horse power and at the four other stations 5 horse power. The separators are 2 Alexandras, No's 1 and 2; 3 Russian Sharples Imperial, and 1 De Laval. Total capacity 1,300 pounds, 6 milk vats of 4,000 pounds each, 1 cream vat 2,000 pounds, 2 churns 400 gallons and 100 gallons. Mason butter maker, Babcock milk tester. Complete cheese equipment including 2 gang presses. The buildings at the skimming stations are one 20x30 and the others 20x26, with lean-to 12x12. Two are log buildings, the others frame.

The quantity of butter manufactured during the season was 64,735 pounds from 1,618,475 pounds of milk. Number of patrons supplying milk 120. Furthest patron from main factory 20 miles. Estimated number of cows available for season of 1897 under government supervision 2,000.

At the Lacombe skimming station, run in connection with the Crescent creamery, Calgary, 19 patrons supplied 258,506 pounds of milk during the months of June, July, August and September. July showed the largest supply. August and September showed a considerable falling off in the number of patrons. The amount was: June 39,134, July 58,806, August 36,956, September 25,410 lbs.

A creamery was also operated at Olds, during the past season which paid 10 cents cash to the patrons at the end of each month for the butter manufactured. This system seems to have been much more satisfactory than the co operative principle upon which the other creameries mentioned were run.

Creameries were also operated at Cardston, Atha and Mountain. View settlements near the boundary line, but no particulars have been received from them as yet.

Creameries at Dewdney and Red Deer were not operated.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERY.

At Innisfail, Alta., a special meeting of the presbytery of Edmonton was held in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday, 1st inst., at 4 p. m. for the ordination of the Rev. W. L. Atkinson, graduate of Manitoba college and licentiate of the presbytery of Orangeville, Ontario. The members present were: Rev. D. G. McQueen, Edmonton, moderator; Rev. John Fernie, Lacombe; Rev. A. Forbes, Fort Saskatchewan, clerk; Rev. G. Vetter, Josephburg; and Rev. Peter Naismith, Olds, ministers. G.A. Reid, Lacombe, and W. McLure, Innisfail, elders. Mr. Atkinson having passed the usual examinations in a highly satisfactory manner, his trials were sustained and arrangements made for his ordination at a meeting open to the public at eight o'clock in the evening. At the hour mentioned, the presbytery, being duly convened, were led in devotional exercises by the moderator, and the sermon required by the laws of the church on such occasions was preached by the most recently ordained minister, the Rev. Peter Naismith, from Mark iv., 30-32. After the sermon the moderator having engaged in prayer,

the candidate, meeting in front of the pulpit and surrounded by the members of presbytery, their hands were laid upon his head, and he was solemnly set apart to the office of the holy ministry. Immediately afterwards he was addressed in suitable terms by the Rev. A. Forbes, and the congregation by Mr. Reid. The proceedings closed with the benediction at 10 a. m.

On Wednesday, 2nd inst., the presbytery met at 10 a. m. for emergent business. Among other items a fraternal letter was read from the presbytery of Calgary, conveying their warm expressions of esteem for those who until last June had been members of that presbytery and expressing their ardent desire for the prosperity of the work of the new presbytery of Edmonton. The moderator and the clerk were appointed a committee to answer in becoming terms this letter.

The Presbyterian church at Ponoka having come under consideration, the moderator was authorized to make arrangements for its dedication to the service of God.

Application for a loan of \$500 on the church at Fort Saskatchewan was made and duly sanctioned and papers were instructed to be forwarded to the church and manse building fund at Winnipeg.

The moderator read a letter from Prof. Baird of Manitoba college, Winnipeg, at one time minister at Edmonton, stating that he forwarded as a gift a minute book for recording the transactions of the Presbytery. The Rev. John Fernie and the clerk were appointed a committee to acknowledge the gift of the book in suitable terms.

Mr. Atkinson was appointed convener of the young people's societies, in room of Rev. D. Spear, who has now removed to Manitoba.

The presbytery agreed to recommend the general assembly's plan of study for young people's societies to congregations and mission stations within its branch.

A letter from Mr. Scott, of the Record, having been read the presbytery agreed to recommend the introduction of this organ of the church into every family under its jurisdiction.

It was resolved that so far as possible student's fields, for ordinances and general oversight, be placed under the charge of the adjoining ordained missionary.

Mr. Atkinson was instructed to inquire into the spiritual needs of the Icelanders in his charge and provide services, if he deemed it advisable.

The moderator and clerk were appointed a committee with power to add to their number, to allocate to the congregations under charge of the presbytery, their various proportions in money to be contributed to the schemes of the church.

Mr. Naismith, of Olds, was granted leave to ordain elders.

With respect to the application for a certificate of Presbytery by Mr. G. E. Dyde, a student of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, who had been laboring as missionary in the Red Deer field during the summer, the presbytery after hearing read the letter from the chairman of the board of managers in the Red Deer field, and the report of the convener of the Home mission committee, in addition to the reports received at the previous meeting of the presbytery and basing its action on the last clause of section 216, page 41, of rules and forms of procedure, confirmed the action of last meeting of the presbytery declining to grant a certificate.

In the evening a public meeting of the presbytery was held in the church at which addresses on various departments of church-work were given by Rev. G. E. Vetter, Mr. Reid, Rev. A. Forbes and the moderator. At the close the presbytery was declared adjourned and the benediction pronounced by the moderator.

Photos.

Mathers to the Front

again with something new and original in Photographic Xmas Cards, far surpassing anything before attempted. In point of Cheapness, Finish and Beauty of Design, they stand second to none.

Only a limited number can be made, so if you want a choice or anything made to order, call early.

AN EIGHT-PAGE...

Souvenir Album

with the pictures cabinet size, \$1.50.

Cards, 25c., 35c. and 50c.

C. W. MATHERS.

Xmas.. '96

LAUDER has

Choice Confectionery,
Iced Cakes, Fruit Cakes
Biscuits, Etc.
Apples, Oranges, Pears,
Lemons, Grapes, Etc.
Raisins, Figs, Dates,
Nuts of all kinds.

We also have Vegetables such as

Celery, Cabbage.
Carrots, Parsnips,
Turnips and Potatoes,
always on hand.

A special cut made for Xmas

Tree Entertainments.
Order early. Free delivery.

LAUDER... the Fruiterer.

COAL . COAL

Good as the Best

Cheap as the Cheapest.

TELEPHONE W. HUMBERSTONE,

Between 12 and 1 or after 6 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Tenders for Ties!

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to December 15th, 1896, for Ties required on the Edmonton, McLeod and Prince Albert Branches. All ties must be of good, sound, live Tamarac, Fir, Cedar or Pine exactly eight (8) feet long, cut square at each end, six (6) inches thick, and at least six (6) inches on the face clear of the bark at the smallest part, to be smoothly hewn, free from shakes and score marks, perfectly straight, and must be sound. All ties to be delivered beside the track by April 1st, 1897, and will be subject to rigid inspection. Contractors should state in their tenders the kind of timber they can supply, the quantity of Ties; exactly where delivery will be made; the lowest price, and whether that figure includes timber dues if Ties being cut from Government land or property other than that of the contractor.

The Company prefers Ties of Tamarac or Douglas Fir, delivered, if possible, at sidings, and in considerable numbers at one point.

W. WHYTE,

General Superintendent

Winnipeg, Nov. 20th, 1896.

A FEW WINTER SPECIALTIES.

Sleigh Bells,

Team Bells,

Saddle Gongs,

Acme Skates,

Hockey Skates,

Sleigh Shoeing,

Cutter Shoeing,

Oak Cutter Runners

Bob-sleigh Runners

Shafts, Poles, etc.

Patent Weather Strip.

Patent Foot Warmers.

Heating and Cooking Stoves

at Lowest Cash Prices.

American and Canadian Coal Oil in Case or Barrel.

ROSS BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Edmonton, Alberta.

Winter is Here ..

SO IS OUR LARGE STOCK OF

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES

Alfred Dolge Felt Boots for Ladies, Children and Men. Lined Rubbers and Overshoes, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts. See our Ladies' and Men's Skating and Hockey Boots.

Fur and Cloth Caps at a Bargain.

We have everything you want in Gents' Furnishings.

Free delivery to all parts of town. No goods delivered after 6 o'clock p. m.

LaRUE & PICARD

WETASKIWIN EXPORTS.

The following shipments of farm produce were made from Wetaskiwin station from July 1st to Nov. 18th.

STOCK, 14 CARS.
July 9, 6 cars to Hochelaga.
" 12, 1 car to Calgary.
Nov. 6, 4 cars to Calgary.
POTATOES, 3 CARS.
July 17, 1 car to Nelson.
Oct. 9, 1 car to Nelson.
" 23, 1 car to Palliser.
OATS, 9 CARS.
July 17, 1 car to Nelson.
" 17, 1 car to Trail.
Aug. 11, 1 car to Trail.
" 19, 1 car to Trail.
" 25, 1 car to Trail.
Oct. 9, 1 car to Trail.
Nov. 13, 1 car to Trail.
Nov. 17, 1 car to Lehighridge.
" 18, 1 car to Trail.
WHEAT, 2 CARS.
July 21, 1 car to Calgary.
Nov. 3, 1 car to Calgary.
Total car lot shipments for four and a half months—25.
Shipments in less than car lots aggregated about the same amount.

LACOMBE EXPORTS.

The following shipments of farm produce were made from Lacombe station from August 1st to Nov. 14th, 1896.

HAY, 12 CARS.
Aug. 16, 1 car to Donald.
Sept. 1, 2 cars to Banff.
" 22, 1 car to Golden.
" 23, 1 car to Palliser.
" 25, 1 car to Banff.
Oct. 7, 2 cars to Arrowhead.
" 13, 1 car to Arrowhead.
Nov. 3, 1 car to Sandon.
" 3, 1 car to Canmore.
" 6, 1 car (hay and vegetables) to Canmore.
OATS, 2 CARS.
Oct. 2, 1 car to Nelson.
" 27, 1 car to Antiochite.

Total car lot shipments—14.
Shipments in less than car lots from June 1st to Nov. 4th, '96.

BUTTER, 3 TONS.
500 lbs. to Antiochite.
1500 lbs. to Arrowhead.
500 lbs. to Banff.
1500 lbs. to Calgary.
500 lbs. to Field.
500 lbs. to Golden.
500 lbs. to Hamilton, Ont.
500 lbs. to New Westminster.
EGGS, 3-4 TONS.
1000 lbs. to Calgary.
500 lbs. to Field.
BERBERIES, 1 TON.
1000 lbs. to Calgary.
500 lbs. to MacLeod.
500 lbs. to Penae.
FRESH FISH, 13 TONS.
2500 lbs. to Calgary.
Total tons in less than car lots—6.

LACOMBE LINKS.

Dr. H. J. Richardson, who has been practicing here for over two years, left on Tuesday last for Canmore, where he has accepted a position. On Tuesday morning before leaving he was married to Miss Hattie Bagley by the Rev. E. J. Chegwinn, and the bride accompanied him to their new home, followed by the good wishes of their many friends here. Mrs. Richardson, as well as the doctor, will be greatly missed, she having been president of the Christian endeavor society of St. Andrew's church.

Dr. Sharp, of Wetaskiwin, arrived on Saturday. He has rented Dr. Richardson's office and will take his practice. He is a good doctor, and we trust he will receive the confidence of the community.

Mr. Westhead, rancher near Buffalo lake, had six head of cattle drowned in the lake last week. On account of the heavy fall of snow so early in the season the ice was not thick enough to hold them up. Some of the other ranchers had to draw several of their cattle out to save them.

Since the trails have got good there is lots of coal coming in. Some of those drawing came nearly losing their teams by breaking through the ice on crossing the river.

The boys banqueted Dr. Richardson in high style last Monday night.

Rev. John Fernie and C. A. Reid attended the presbytery meeting at Innisfail last week.

A large number of coyotes are being run down in the deep snow, as they are not in it with a horse unless they can strike a trail.

The managers of St. Andrew's church will hold a basket social and musical and literary entertainment in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening of this week. Besides other local talent the Lacombe string band will take part. There will be another one held next week at the residence of H. B. Howell. The Rev. E. J. Chegwinn will go to Edmonton to attend the district Sunday school convention.

Dec. 12th, '96.

WHITFORD SETTLEMENT.

F. Desjarlais has returned from hunting north of the Saskatchewan. He was away about fifty days and secured over \$150 worth of furs. There were others in the party, but they were not so successful. Having gone out with wagons they found some difficulty in getting back through the snow.

J. Brown has a coal mine at Victoria this winter.

Lamps have been furnished for the

Whitford school and Rev. Mr. Dean, of Victoria, has been requested to hold service here every alternate Sunday evening. This with the present afternoon service every other alternate Sunday will give a weekly church service.

It would be a great benefit if the settlements here had a weekly mail service.

No threshing machine has arrived yet and one is badly needed.

Rev. Mr. Chegwinn, of South Edmonton, preached for Mr. Dean at Victoria, on Sunday last.

One of the settlers went out the other day hunting coyotes. His dogs killed one, but he was not satisfied. He covered it up and went on further to kill more. He did not see any more but on returning he found that they had already half-eaten up the one he had killed a few minutes before.

Dec. 9th, 1896.

LA PATRIE'S REPLY.

La Patrie, of Montreal in replying to Archbishop Langevin's remark that there would be a revolution on the banks of the St. Lawrence says: "Mgr. Langevin does not know the sentiment of the province of Quebec if he imagines that we are going to throw ourselves into a revolution in order to have in Manitoba other French and Catholic schools than those which are given by the settlement made by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway. The wars of religion, the struggle of fanaticism and intolerance, have done too much injury to our country to prolong them further. It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us." In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

It is peace which we need, it is harmony which we want and that is what the settlement gives us."

In another place it says: "In the province of Quebec we are under the regime of separate schools, and religious instruction is not restricted; result, the children learn badly a little catechism and holy history which are badly taught to them by teachers, male and female, without diplomas; and they are taught almost no history, no geography, no arithmetic, no agriculture, etc." It says Mgr. Langevin ought to accept the settlement and make the most of it, and reminds him that the clergy of France opposed the republic until Leo XIII forced them to accept a government which had treated them much more severely than he was ever treated by the Greenway government. It goes on to say that if Mgr. Langevin had accepted it he would have been able to reconstruct the energy of the race in Manitoba and revive the national strength instead of exhausting it. La Patrie concludes with these words: "In the interest of our faith we cannot follow the Archbishop of St. Boniface; we do not wish to follow him and we shall not follow him on the dangerous ground on which he wants to lead the whole of our province."

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MARBLE WORKS



Tombstones and Monuments

OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

JAS. McDONALD, AGENT

EDMONTON, ALTA.

DRINK THE :

SOUTH EDMONTON

BREWING COMPANY

Lager, Porter & Ales

THEY ARE UNEXCELLED.

The Family Trade Solicited and Supplied Direct from the Brewery.

P. O. Box 192. Telephone in connection.

AGENTS—Frank Marriaggi is agent at Fort Saskatchewan, and J. D. Renault is agent at St. Albert. James Goodridge is agent at Edmonton.

Lager and Porter may be purchased from the above agents at same prices as is charged at Brewery. Kegs must be returned when empty to the agent from whom they were purchased. Any person or persons selling kegs or defacing name on same will be prosecuted.

PROVINCIAL Building and Loan ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

LOANS

Only First Mortgages, Improved Real Estate at 6 per cent. Principal and interest repayable monthly.

This Association guarantees in its contracts that Loans and Investments will mature within a definite period.

A. McNICOL, Edmonton, General Agent for Northern Alberta.

Music, Painting!

The Misses McNamara are now prepared to give lessons in Music, Painting, Crayon and Sepia Drawing. Address illuminated.



Best Fresh Beef AT VANCE'S

VENISON, ELEPHANT STEAK

AND BEAR

THIS IN MIND, FOR ... CASH ONLY ...

Canadian Pacific RAILWAY.

EXCURSIONS to the East and return

\$69.60 \$69.60

To Montreal, Toronto, and points west thereof. Tickets on sale Dec. 5th to 31st. Good for three months with stop over privileges. Correspondingly low rates to points east of Montreal, in Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

EXCURSIONS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.....

Tourist Sleeping Cars on all trains to Montreal and Toronto. These cars are provided with bedding, cooking range, dining tables, and are in charge of a porter.

For further information write or apply to J. GREGG, Agent, Edmonton

Or to ROBERT KERR, Gen'l Traffic Manager, Winnipeg

Change of Business ALL AROUND.

A LA PUBLIQUE:

Save money and patronize home industry by buying your Buckboards at the City Carriage Works. Splendid assortment of Wheel and Wheeled rigs. A rare chance to get a good new Wagon Box at \$8.00, regular price \$12 to \$15. Also a large stock of woodwork to be sold at a great reduction.

Repairing of all kinds at the following prices: Bed pieces, 50c; head blocks, 50c; neckyokes, 4 feet long, 50c to 60c; wagon poles, \$2.00; buggy poles, \$1.50; shafts, 75c; singletrees, 25c; doubletrees, 50c; with two rivets, 60c; spokes in wheels at 12c each. New wheels made at \$12 per set. When you go to a shop ask the price of your job before getting your work done, and be sure to get my price to compare them with. Price lists of work in the carriage line gladly furnished. Miners' Supplies.

Remember I pay cash for all kinds of second hand buckboards, buggies, wagons, farm implements, etc., also for cattle and horses, which are kept for sale or trade. Come out, come all. The old stand.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,

Corner Jasper and Namayo Aves.

JOHN KELLY, Proprietor.

Cash Discount of 10 per cent.

I have a very large stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE. In fact everything a first-class Jeweller should keep, and can only sell for cash in 1896. All kinds of Watches repaired.

E. RAYMER.

Edmonton Planing Mills.

Cedar Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Casings, etc. Window and Door Frames made to order. Also all kinds of Turned Work.

Kannakite Lime for sale. A carload to arrive next week.

K. A. McLEOD, Proprietor.

Mill and office, corner Namayo Avenue

P.O. Box 175

HOTELS.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, First Class in every particular. Free bar, fine food, good sample room accommodation. Livery stable in connection. JACKSON & GRIERSON, Prop.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only high hotel in Edmonton. The largest house in Northern Alberta.

ELECTION ADDRESS.

To the ratepayers,
Town of Edmonton.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Being a candidate for the position of councillor at the forthcoming elections, I think it my duty to lay before you my ideas on the leading questions of present and future interest affecting our town, and in doing so I wish to say that I shall follow up my platform and do my best to obtain its fulfilment, unless I find presented better schemes for the advancement of Edmonton, which I would of course support, as my only desire, for my own good as well as yours, is to see the best schemes for our town carried out.

The Bridge:—
I am in favor, first of all, of securing a combined railway and traffic bridge, and would prefer that the railway should be operated by an outside company rather than by the Edmonton District Railway Company, because the Edmonton district railway company will have to enter into an agreement with the C. & E. or the C. P. R. which would be likely to cause delay and perhaps prove very unsatisfactory, whereas if built by an outside company we can be confident of immediate operation. The town may be asked by such company to offer a bonus and I shall be in favor of granting it if we can get concessions by doing so.

Flour and Woollen Mill:—
I am in favor and always have been, of getting a flour and woollen mill in our midst and I shall favor a bonus to the right parties and would advise getting part of such bonus subscribed by the farming community. A mill is one of the principal things we want and we must have it.

Market Site:—
I think a market in Edmonton is very necessary, but I consider that the bridge and railway, and flour and woollen mill the first thing to be obtained. When we have these I shall be in favor of establishing a market.

I desire wise economy in expenditure of funds.
It is not my intention to make a personal canvas, but I ask your support if you think I will look well after your interests, which I will do.

Your obedient servant,
J. H. PICARD.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Tuesday, Dec. 8th.

Communications:—
K. A. McLeod, resigning position of fire inspector.

Beck & Emery, stating that the Methodist mission property on river lots 10, 12 and 14 should not hereafter be assessed in lots.

K. A. McLeod, as fire inspector, reporting on the amount of explosives stored in each building in town.

C. B. Bowman, copy of resolutions of Lethbridge board of trade regarding Crow's Nest Pass railway.

P. Heimick & Co., asking for final reply of council to offer of market site; demanding \$10 as rent of road to river on river lot 8; complaining of alleged refusal of treasurer to give certificate as to costs on lots sold for taxes; asking that the council give him the certificates asked for.

G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, town treasurer, explaining complaint made by Heimick.

J. S. Robertson, regarding advertisement in Northwestern Miller.

McCauley—Edmonton. That resignation of fire inspector be accepted and that he be paid \$114.58 in full to 30th Nov., 1896.

The communication from Beck & Emery regarding the Methodist mission property was laid on the table for consideration of the new council in connection with frontage tax on the property.

Edmonton—McCauley. That notice be given to all parties concerned to comply with fire inspector's report.

The communications from C. B. Bowman, and from P. Heimick regarding market site were laid on the table for future consideration.

Edmonton—McCauley. That council refuse to pay Heimick money asked for lease of road, he having refused to sign lease for the land in question.

McCauley—Sanderson. That the town treasurer be acting within his jurisdiction in making a regular charge for giving certificates of arrears of taxes.

The communication from G. R. F. Kirkpatrick was read and a copy sent to P. Heimick.

Edmonton—McCauley. That an advertisement be placed in the Northwestern Miller for six months covering two inch space, regarding flour and woollen mill.

Tenders for coal were received from Baldwin & Malone, \$1.59; J. Milner, \$1.60.

The tender of Baldwin & Malone was accepted.

The treasurer's report was laid on the table until next meeting of the council.

The auditor's report for October was accepted and filed, also his report on the sinking fund.

The report of the fire, water and light committee was laid on the table for consideration of the council of 1897.

Sanderson—Edmonton. That the account of W. T. Jennings for \$327.20 be paid.

The finance committee recommended payment of the following accounts:

Cann & Co.,	\$13 25
Larue & Picard,	5 75
W. D. Matheson,	2 75
J. A. Stovel,	6 50
G. H. Graydon,	1 50
Joe Brunelle,	4 00
H. Gooding,	5 00
Ben. Wilson,	1 20
Electric Light Co.,	58 45
J. Milner,	32 30
W. T. Jennings,	327 20
Salaries,	199 10
J. S. Robertson,	15 00
John Graves,	7 00
A. McNeil,	5 00
W. A. Oliver,	14 50

Brown—Sanderson. That the finance report be adopted.

McCauley—Brown. That as the sinking funds are part of the accounts of the town, that the account of A. McNeil for \$10 for statement of same be not paid.

McCauley—Brown. That the action of

the mayor and clerk in issue of order for \$3 for serving subpoenas in case of assessment appeals be upheld.

ANNIVERSARY CONCERT.

A very successful concert was given in the Methodist church on Tuesday evening, being the fifth anniversary of the erection of the church. The building was crowded. The choir was taken by Rev. Mr. Dyke. The singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," Miss Richardson playing the piano accompaniment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dyke followed. The chairman then gave a short address suitable to the occasion, in which he alluded to the Rev. Messrs. Rundle, Wolsley and McDougall, the pioneers of Methodism in the Edmonton district, and their work. Song, "If I were a voice," Rev. Mr. Noice; Song, "The Pilgrim Fathers," Rev. Mr. Guegwin; reading, "The Jiners," Rev. Mr. Gordon; song, "Esau's Dilemma," Mrs. Hoekley; Duet, "What are the wild waves saying?" Mrs. Hoekley and Mr. Chegwain; reading, "The Foxes' Tale," Mrs. Dyke. Debate: "That there is a larger scope for happiness and usefulness in married than in single life." Affirmative, S. S. Taylor, Q. C., and W. T. Henry; negative, C. M. Woodworth and A. H. Goodwin. The judges were Mayor McDougall, Rev. Mr. Chegwain and J. E. Graham, who decided in favor of the affirmative. Song, "Calvary," Rev. Mr. Noice; Song, "Arab's farewell to his steed," Mr. E. Raymer; encore, "Afterwards," "God save the Queen." The accompaniment was played by Miss Richardson, Miss Phillips and Mr. Alex. McCauley.

GENERAL NEWS.

L'Electeur, of Quebec, says: "St. Boniface is much displeased over not being consulted by Laurier on the settlement of the school question. His Grace, however, ought not to have been astonished. Having so energetically maintained during the last campaign that Laurier had nothing to do with this difference, it would have been indecent on the part of the latter to approach His Grace for consultation. Laurier would have exposed himself to a result. There would have been the reply 'Laymen have nothing to do with the educating of their children, which is the exclusive right of the bishops.' We do not deny the jurisdiction of Languevin. He had the right as archbishop of demanding religious instruction for children, of whom he has the care and responsibility before God; but from the moment this instruction was conceded, he had the right only of advising and no longer of commanding, as to the means of making this instruction the most efficacious possible. His Grace threatens Quebec against the government which has dared to re-establish, without his aid, Catholic and French instruction among his fellow countrymen. Let him not attempt this stroke, for his defeat will be more humiliating than on June 23rd. There are no people in the world more faithful, more profoundly religious, more devoted to their clergy than the people of the province of Quebec; but these people do not intend their devotion to be exploited to satisfy the political animosity or ill-feelings of anyone. We guarantee this so far as the district of Quebec is concerned."

METEOROLOGICAL.

The following temperatures are reported from the Dominion government observatory, Edmonton, for the dates given:

		Max.	Min.
Monday,	7,	35	
Tuesday,	8,	47	30
Wednesday,	9,	46	33
Thursday,	10,		30

Barometer reduced to sea level 29.465.

NOTICE!

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities contracted by his wife, Flora Gairdner, on any account whatever.

WM. F. GARDNER.

Lac la Pêche, Nov. 5th, 1896.

NOTICE.

On and after to-morrow, the 15th September, I shall do business on a STRICTLY CASH basis at proportionately LOW PRICES. All accounts not paid by 30th September will be placed in my solicitor's hands for collection.

C. GALLAGHER.

Edmonton, Sept. 14th.

New & Second Hand

COOK AND

HEATING

Stoves.

COAL AND WOOD.

New Stock of Graniteware just arrived.

Hardware and Tinware.

PRICES RIGHT AT

JAS. A. STOVES.

WANTED.—A man for every unoccupied plot of land in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia to represent our heavy duty graniteware stock and new seed potatoes. Liberal inducement to whole or part time men. Experienced men will find this offer a good one. Implement agent, farmers, farmers' sons, chessmakers and school teachers will do well with us. Stock especially good for the Western section. Send postal to Toronto, Ontario, for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

Prop's of "Fonthill" Nurseries,

Largest in the Dominion—over 700 acres

Head office, Toronto, Ontario.

Branches: Chicago, Ill., Montreal, P. Q.

What do you intend to buy FOR XMAS. PRESENTS

Why not buy them from us and get something useful at about half price.

Fancy Parlor Lamps,
Real China Tea Sets.

Porridge Sets
and a lot of odds and ends in

Fancy Crockery & Glassware.

Fur Muffs and Caps. Ladies and Gents' Fine Gloves and Mitts. Fine line of Gents' Ties at cost.

Try our Salada & Lalakhl Ceylon Tea, guaranteed the best in the market at 50c. per pound in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

Complete stock of Groceries constantly on hand.

A. Macdonald's.

TELEPHONE TO ..

S. MORAN

.. FOR ..

- COAL -

\$1.75 per Ton.
Cash on Delivery.

SOUTH EDMONTON

SOUTH EDMONTON TOWN LOTS

In the vicinity of the Railway Station,
FOR SALE.

Apply to H. WILSON.
White Avenue, South Edmonton, or to
OSLER HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg.

PUMPS

P. CLARK, Pump-maker. Wooden pumpmades guaranteed, or wooden pump heads fitted on iron pipe if required. Prices reasonable. Terms cash. Factory, Whyte Avenue, South Edmonton.

TEACHERS WANTED

For Poplar Lake Public School No. 185, first or second class professional. Apply, stating salary, on or before the 22nd inst. to JAMES McDIARMID, School Poplar Lake School District, Edmonton.

TEACHER WANTED.

For the Clover Bar School District No. 215. First class preferred. Applications received by the undersigned till Dec. 15th, 1896. State salary expected.

WM. DALY, Chairman,
South Edmonton P.O.

TEACHER WANTED.

For Beaver Hills school, January next, male preferred. Apply stating salary required, etc. to T. G. PEARCE, Sec. Treas., Agricola.

STRAYED

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, Sec. 14, 58-23, about one month ago, two yearling steers, no brands visible. Also one two-year-old red heifer. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away.

ROBERT CRUMMER,
Agricola P. O.

ESTRAY DOG.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, St. Albert, about Nov. 1st, a collie dog, white strip on nose, front paws and breast white, bob-tail. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away.

JULIE REAUREGAD,
WM. REID, Edmonton P.O.

ESTRAY.

Came to my place, Northeast quarter Sec. 22, Tp. 49, R. 24, west of 4th, a week ago, one red cow, right horn broken. Branded J N on left hip. One red yearling bull, one red heifer.

COLIN LENNIE, Leduc,
Nov. 26, 1896.

ESTRAY.

Came to my place, southeast quarter Sec. 25, Tp. 49, R. 24, west 4th, on Nov. 2nd, a sorrel stallion about three years old. No brand.

HERMAN ULICH, Leduc.

ESTRAYS.

One dark red cow, branded on hip and side, horns taken off close to head, all four feet from. Also one better calf. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away.

H. C. WEBB, Hog Ranch.

ESTRAYS.

Came to my premises on Nov. 12th, one white cow and white calf, one red heifer, year and a half old, and two heifers almost white with a little red on the head, a year and a half old, the whole of them with no visible brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

ERNEST ST. JEAN,
Fort Saskatchewan Hotel.

Hudson's Bay Company

(INCORPORATED 1670)

The date of our incorporation is old but everything else connected with our business is new, at least in the sense of being up-to-date. Our methods of business are modern, and we have no old stock. We purchase direct from manufacturers and producers and we offer to the general public anything new in materials or fashions in a surprisingly short time after its appearance in European or eastern cities. We have now to hand a choice selection of new goods FRESHLY IMPORTED, and these we are prepared to sell at a reasonable advance on cost.

Dress Material

For fall and winter wear in great variety of newest fabrics, designs and colors, with Silks, Velvets and Trimmings to match. Blouse Goods in Silk, Flannelette and Wool.

Ladies' Fall Hats

Latest styles in Felt.

Ladies' Fall Jackets

from \$6.00 up.

Fall and Winter Underwear and Hosiery at all prices.

Children's Goods

Dress Goods, Coatings, Underwear, Hosiery, Hoods, Tam o'Shanter and Tuques—a large assortment.

Men's Furnishings

complete.
TWEED SUITS,
OVERCOATS,
REEFERS,
UNDERCLOTHING,
SHIRTS & HOSIERY.

Also a full range of Boys' Clothing.

Remember that our

Boot & Shoe,

Crockery,

AND Grocery

Departments are also fully stocked.

"PRO PELLE CUTEM."

For full value for your money try

HUDSON'S BAY

Stores.

LEGAL.

S. & TAYLOR, LL. B., Q. C. BARRISTERS, NOTARY OFFICE in Imperial Bank block.

H. C. TAYLOR, M. A., LL. B. Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, Notary, etc., etc. Office over Post Office, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T. Canada.

P. L. McNAMARA, Advocate, Notary, etc. Office in the Bellamy Block, Edmonton, N. W. T.

C. M. WOODWORTH, M. A., LL. B. Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate and Notary Public. Office in the Bellamy Block, Edmonton, N. W. T.

BECK & EMERY, ADVOCATES, NOTARIES & S. C. JACQUES, Notary, etc. 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

N. D. BECK, Q. C. Crown Prosecutor.

Company and private funds to lend.

W. H. SHORT, ADVOCATE, NOTARY, ETC. Office over John Cameron's store.

HARRY H. ROBERTSON. Advocate, Notary, etc. Office, Bellamy Block, Edmonton, Alberta.

DENTAL.

A. H. GOODWIN, D. D. S., L. D. S. BURGESS. DENTIST, Main Street Edmonton, Alberta. OFFICE—Imperial Bank Block.

MEDICAL.

H. C. WILSON, M. D. Temporary office at Dr. McMillan's, Fraser Avenue. Office hours, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. Residence, corner Hardly Avenue and Sixth Street. Consultations hours 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. Telephone at office and residence.

H. L. MCINNIS, M. D., C. M. PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR. Office, Fraser Avenue, Edmonton.

E. A. BRATHWAITE, M. D. Office at Residence, 1303, Third Street, south of new H. B. Store. This phone connection.